

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT. THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1857.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1.50 and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

The Governor's house will be open for the reception of company from 8 o'clock until 11 1/2 o'clock, on every Monday evening during the session of the General Assembly.

We have been much amused & finding in our report of Saturday's proceedings of the State Senate, the following extract:

Mr. SILVERTOOTH offered the following preamble and resolution: WHEREAS, resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Ohio, and from other superannuated sources, touching the question of slavery, have been forwarded to the Governor of Kentucky, and he has laid before this Legislature, which in our opinion is an unconstitutional and unwarranted interference with our domestic institutions—

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to return the said resolutions to the source from whence they came, with his official endorsement thereon, asking in the name of Kentucky, that hereafter these States, respectively keep within their own jurisdiction such resolutions and such doctrines, and cease their unwarranted interference with the domestic institutions of Kentucky.

Mr. MATTHEWSON moved to strike out the word "superannuated," lost. A motion to refer to the committee on Federal Relations was also negatived.

Mr. FISK moved, as an amendment, an additional resolution, that the Governor be requested to return heretofore any similar resolutions to the source from whence they came, without communicating them to the Legislature: adopted.

The resolutions as amended were then unanimously adopted, all the Senators but Mr. RYAN being present.

Unquestionably whenever Northern States interfere in their sovereign capacity with the domestic institutions of Kentucky, they should be reprimanded for such officiousness in the most prompt and decisive manner. When the Legislature of Kentucky adopt resolutions and forward them to our sister States, they do not speak in their individual capacity, but their voice becomes the voice of the sovereign State of Kentucky and is Supreme.

And it becomes our sovereign and Supreme being or body to use epithets, no matter how great may be the provocation. It is hardly the proper manner to rebuke officious impertinence and fanatical intermeddling by abusing the meddlers in what does not concern them. And there are few persons who will not agree with us in thinking that the Senate of Kentucky rather than the Legislature should be the body to do this.

Secondly, that of the whole increase, a little more than one third is in paper, and nearly two thirds in coin.

When Mr. Buchanan says that the expansion of the currency, and therefore of "nominal prices," is due to a "paper system," he states what is not true. Much more than half the entire effect is due to his beloved gold, whose influx into the United States in large amounts has expanded the currency and expanded prices.

But this is not the only point on which Mr. Buchanan is very unfair. He charges the banks with the whole amount of their circulation, and does not credit them with the amount of notes on hand, which in the aggregate make many millions.

Here we leave, for the present, the bank statements of the President. His crude and inaccurate assertions can serve no useful purpose, but to show the tendency of his own mind. He is undoubtedly in favor of hard money, derived from some clear conceptions of financial principles.

In the same way he has no clear idea of the relations of our currency and prices to the "other countries" of which he speaks. What countries are they in which circulation and prices are "wisely regulated" in comparison with our own? For the last three months Austria has been convulsed with a financial "crisis" more severe than our own. England is now convulsed. France is trembling in all her joints. Coin is scarce in Russia.

The great cities of Germany are filled with insolvent banks. Where are those countries, which are rejoicing in "wisely regulated" currencies? None such exist, and as to the idea of reducing American labor, by introducing hard money, it is as impracticable as it is unpatriotic.

We come now to the state of the Treasury. The President begins his message with intimating the necessity of a loan, and ends it by recommending Treasury Notes? This is not the only contradiction in the document, nor the most important.

The Secretary of the Treasury thinks he will have \$36,000,000 (that is \$12,000,000 per quarter) in the last three quarters of the financial year. He may, but it does not look like it now; and if he does, how can he get along with the Mormon war on his hands? In truth, the condition of the Treasury, at present, is rather gloomy, and the office of Secretary by no means a sinecure.

He must appear before the world, as a Hard Money man, and carry a batch of Treasury Notes in his hands as credentials! He must provide for a war, and cut off his expenditures. It is extremely doubtful, whether Mr. Cobb will gain any new laurels, or advance his steps toward the Presidency.

Map of Frankfort Cemetery. Mr. BENJAMIN GAFFE, Land Surveyor, &c., Louisville, Ky., has just published a very handsome little chart of the Frankfort Cemetery grounds, showing all the landscape features of the roads, walks, lots, and other improvements which art has effected. And, also, the grander topography wrought by nature, embracing the noble bluff whose rugged front forms the southwestern boundary, and the placid river which ever flows darkly and deeply at its base.

The map is finely lithographed and colored, and is embellished with a view of the State Monuments, a view of Frankfort city as seen from the Cemetery cliff; and with views of the principal Monuments erected by private citizens. We cordially commend this publication as deserving of public patronage. It should be possessed by every lot owner, as it will be an admirable record of these interesting grounds.

Mr. GAFFE is now in Frankfort waiting on subscribers, and we hope that he will meet with the liberal patronage which his enterprise so justly deserves.

SENIOR WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.—We would advise all of our friends who are in want of a good article of flour, to try that manufactured by SAM. MILES, at his mill in Millville. He is now in full blast, and is turning out a very superior article. We have seen and tried bread made from his white wheat flour, and can safely say that we have never seen it excelled.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. JAMES MONROE and JNO. M. HARLAN, which may be found in our paper of to-day. The book which they propose to publish will be invaluable to Lawyers, Circuit and County Court Clerks, Magistrates, Sheriffs, and Constables, and in fact to all having anything to do with the execution of the laws. The gettup of the book are young men of fine talent and considerable legal research, and those who wish to consult the book may be assured that the information which it will contain is most accurate. We cordially recommend the book to public attention and favor, as we are thoroughly convinced of its great importance to many of our public functionaries.

The subjoined comments from the Cincinnati Gazette upon the President's message, or rather that portion of it which refers to the currency and the causes of the existing financial pressure, seems to us to be unanswerable. It expresses in a masterly style the fallacy of some of Mr. Buchanan's conclusions, and from his own authorities disproves many of his premises. We recommend a careful perusal of the article to the Legislature of Kentucky.

The Treasury and the Currency. As the President makes these topics the first in his message, it is quite proper that they should be scrutinized closely.

The financial doctrine of the President is: 1. That the expansion and contraction of paper money causes commercial convulsions.

2. That this evil is to be remedied either by reducing the proportion of paper, or greatly enlarging that of coin.

If the President, instead of speaking specifically of banks and bank paper, had stated the proposition in general terms that an increase of the circulation of medium increased prices, and the sudden inflation and contraction of that medium occasioned commercial shocks and disasters, he would have stated a principle, recognized by all political economists. But by confining it to paper only, when the currency is mixed of paper and gold, he has made a blunder which no statesman should commit.

This error, in point of fact, is so obvious that it can be seen and demonstrated by any one who has access to the financial documents of the country. In order that we may state his proposition correctly, we give it in his own words:

"It is this paper system of extravagant expansion raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant prices, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff."

The "paper system," he says, raises the "nominal price" of every thing beyond its real value. Paper, then, Mr. Buchanan says, is the cause of all this difficulty. In order to show how his mind acted, and that it is banks and paper that he has only in his view, we give another extract:

"Whilst in the year 1847 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for four and a half, in 1857 it does not amount to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal, within a very small fraction, to one in five of their circulation; and in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposits."

If paper money was the only currency, and paper credit, only, to be had of banks, his theory would be true; but, as there are other elements of currency and credit greater than either of these, it is simply a blunder, with but a small portion of truth, as its basis. We shall demonstrate this in a moment.

Taking the epochs chosen by Mr. B., viz.: 1847 and 1857, we give below the aggregate of paper and the aggregate of coin in the country at each period:

	Bank Notes.	Coin.
In 1847	\$195,234,091	\$195,234,091
In 1857	214,758,222	85,329,118
In 1847, total currency		\$390,568,189
In 1857, total currency		\$300,567,409
Increase of currency		\$90,000,780
Increase of paper money		\$90,000,780
Increase of coin		\$14,347,615

These aggregates are taken from the most authentic returns the Treasury Department can obtain. They rest on the same authority with the statements of the President. The results stated, in the most direct form, are these:

First, That the entire currency of the country has nearly doubled in nine years.

Secondly, That of the whole increase, a little more than one third is in paper, and nearly two thirds in coin.

When Mr. Buchanan says that the expansion of the currency, and therefore of "nominal prices," is due to a "paper system," he states what is not true. Much more than half the entire effect is due to his beloved gold, whose influx into the United States in large amounts has expanded the currency and expanded prices.

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Report of the Secretary of War. Secretary Floyd's annual report has the rare merit of brevity. Actual strength of the army as now posted, 17,941 men—not enough, the Secretary says, to protect our immense territory—not to keep open for the emigrants the various lines of communication with our possessions on the Pacific.

Five additional regiments would meet the exigencies of the present. A line of posts running parallel with our frontier, but near to the Indians' usual habitations, placed at convenient distances, would insure sufficient protection. Large numbers of horses are also required.

During the past year the army has seen active service against the Indians in Florida. Their presence has also been necessary in Kansas, and now in Utah. The state of affairs in that region occupies several pages of the Secretary's report—in the main, but a rehearsal of facts already familiar to the public.

Attention is then invited to various defects in the organization of the army.

Much has been said as to the propriety of separating the purchase of stores and supplies, and all moneyed accountability, from the officers proper of the army.

This system has been adopted in France, but is objected to as giving to the civil officers thus employed an immunity from military control, injurious if not fatal to the interests of the service. This objection would be fully met by providing that this class of officers, without receiving military rank or being entitled to command, should be amenable to military tribunals, and thus act under the same responsibility that the disbursing officer now does.

It is certain that an officer looking forward to military advancement and fame is tempted to incur risks on the field of battle, the fatal issue of which might ruin his family, and some of his friends, and his own reputation, through the disorder which his sudden death might bring into his pecuniary affairs.

These proposed changes would restore our military system to that simplicity which would render such amendments as experience might recommend easy and well adapted to existing circumstances.

I concur with my predecessor in other proposed ameliorations, and especially in preparing for blind and disabled officers a competent and tranquil retreat, and for the unworthy a substantial confinement. The army which will entitle it to full respect from the country, and which the country have a right to demand.

Military roads to the Pacific are urged. Stock ade posts would not require a very large force to maintain them.

The troops have extended valuable assistance to the explorations and surveys beyond the waters of the Upper Missouri—and on the Colorado.

A national foundry is recommended.

The national defenses on the Atlantic coast are advancing toward completion.

New York, the great heart of commerce on this continent, where more and greater interest concentrates than at any point on our Atlantic coast, may be considered as impregnable from any attack from the sea when the fortifications now in progress shall be finished. The fortifications will be better, the guns heavier and more numerous than those of Sebastopol.

The sums expended in the Quartermaster-General's Bureau are extremely large, but the duties performed are very great, and the necessities for the payment of immense sums of money in this department seem insurmountable. This vast expenditure will cease to be a matter of surprise to any one who, with proper information, reflects fully upon the extent and character of the country over which our military operations are conducted.

Our territory lying between the Mississippi river, and the Pacific ocean is about 1,300 miles in length, from north to south; its breadth from east to west, is 1,500 miles; in lat. 37 deg. 1,800 miles; and in lat. 32 deg. 1,500 miles; the area being about 2,000,000 square miles.

One of these defects is the independent character of the staff corps, another is the uncertain and ill defined rights of brevet rank. We have adopted the word, but not its significance, from the English rule, and applied it to circumstances not contemplated or existing when first established.

We have retained another fault, abandoned at least practically, in almost every service among civilized nations, even the most aristocratic and monarchical. This is promotion by seniority. Age and experience should bring excellence; but the test lies in the actual possession of the latter, and not merely in the circumstances which it is assumed should produce it.

To correct these and other evils, I would urge so to provide by law for the construction of the regiments of horse, artillery, and infantry as to approach them, as far as our circumstances require, to the practice of all nations long experienced in war, and so as to admit their contraction for peace and their re-expansion in war without altering their basis.

This can be done without any increase of officers or men, or augmentation of expense, by merely arranging those already in service and the companies of each corps to suit the end proposed.

FINE TOBACCO.—We have at our office some specimens of very fine tobacco raised in Braeken county by Mr. LARSEN J. BRAUDER, the Representative from Braeken in the last Legislature. The tobacco was grown from seed brought from Maryland, and we are told that it is of a very superior quality.

COURT OF APPEALS. THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1857. CAUSES DECIDED.

Hamilton v Sanford, Nicholas; reversed. Williams v Monroe, Lou. Chy; reversed. Same v Kenford & Co., Lou. Chy; reversed. Taylor v Tiffany, Boyle; reversed.

ORDERS. Credit v Woodover, Jessamine; affirmed. Commonwealth v Soragones, Marion; affirmed. Hardin v Vance, Laurel; appealed dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Hercheur v Dumeau, Lou. Chy; petition for rehearing overruled.

Fletcher v Rossey, Jessamine; affirmed. Hanley v Foley, Jessamine; affirmed. Taylor v Broadbush, Jessamine; affirmed. Lee (of color) v Carter, Woodford; affirmed. Riddle v Day, Jessamine; affirmed. County Sinking Fund v Northern Bank of Kentucky, Jessamine; affirmed.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1857. CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor v Broadbush, Jessamine; reversed. Fletcher v Rossey, Jessamine; reversed. Howe v McKinlin, Franklin; reversed. Williams v Williams, Lou. Chy; reversed. Girdler v Goodwin, Fayette; affirmed. Lee (of color) v Carter, Woodford; affirmed. Passmore v Morgan, Mercer; affirmed as a day case.

ORDERS. Pearce v Davis, Jessamine; affirmed. Cotton v Crady, Jessamine; affirmed. Rogers v Wright, Jessamine; affirmed. Goodman v Hibler, Jessamine; affirmed. Coons v McDonald, Jessamine; affirmed. Mayville & Lex. R. R. Co. v Clay, Jessamine; affirmed.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1857. CAUSES DECIDED.

Coons v McDonald, Bourbon; affirmed. Pearce v Davis, Fayette; affirmed. Corbin v Foutell, Bourbon; affirmed. Hanley v Foley, Jessamine; reversed.

SPECIAL NOTICES. To the Public. The undersigned have in course of preparation, and propose to publish as early as possible, a volume which shall contain, in concise form, and conveniently arranged for reference, a synopsis of the existing laws regulating the jurisdiction and duties of the inferior judicial, and ministerial offices of the State, as prescribed by the Revised Statutes and the Civil and Criminal Codes, as well as by the laws passed subsequently thereto, including whatever changes may be made by the General Assembly now in session.

This book will contain, under appropriate heads, a condensed abstract of the laws applicable to each office, as well as a great variety of approved forms, such as forms of Warrants, (civil and criminal), Indictments, Presentments, Bonds, Judgments, Orders, Returns, Reports, Depositions, Sheriffs' Deeds, Petitions, &c. In short, it will contain every form necessary to be used by Preceding Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Marshals, Assessors, Coroners, Clerks of Circuit and County Courts, Examiners, Commissioners in Chancery, other Commissioners, Surveyors, &c., in the discharge of every duty imposed by law.

This work has been undertaken after consultation with many of the most distinguished lawyers in our State. The radical changes made by the Revised Statutes and the Codes of Practice, in their opinion, render such a work necessary, in order that the various inferior judicial and ministerial officers of the State may properly discharge their respective duties. The frequent change of officers by election, and their consequent want of familiarity with the different modes of proceeding, is an additional consideration in favor of the importance of such a book.

In the general plan and preparation of this book we have secured the assistance of the most eminent lawyers in the State, and no form will be published by us until it shall have been first approved by them, or unless we find that it has been sanctioned by judicial decisions.

JAMES MONROE, JNO. M. HARLAN. FRANKFORT, Dec. 15, 1857.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE B. HARRISON as a candidate for the office of State Librarian. [Dec. 15, 1857—1e.]

Christmas Books. We have just received a handsome assortment of CHRISTMAS BOOKS. Call and examine before purchasing. No trouble to show goods. MORRIS & HAMPTON. December 12, 1857—1f.

DR. VON MOSCHISZSKER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated Pantoscopic Glasses is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.] Dec. 10, 1857—1f.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian. Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T., Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division. WILLIAM FLYNN, W. P. R. Long, Sec'y. Dec. 8, 1857—1f.

I. O. O. F. CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Sec'y. Dec. 9—1f.

Cove Mill Flour. The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance. Dec. 4, 1857—1f. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted. At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857—1f. R. C. STEELE.

Masonic Notice. HIRAM LODGE No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Lodge room in the third story over W. A. Gaines' store, adjoining the "Commonwealth Office," on Saint Clair street.

THE OFFICERS ARE: II. WINGATE, M. P. B. MACKLIN, S. W. W. B. MOLEMAN, J. W. A. G. HODGES, Sec'y. J. W. PRUETT, Tr. P. SWIGERT, S. D. II. RODMAN, S. & T. C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Lodge G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro. tem. December 2, 1857—1f.

W. R. SAMUEL DURKEE, HEATH & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order. [Nov. 30, 1857—1f.]

Furs at Cost! NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

EVANS' Book and Shoe Store. Nov. 16—1f.

New Goods. R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857—1f.

FARE REDUCED! MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. NEW, SHORT LINE, DIRECT, Railroad Route to the East. GREAT TRUNK LINE.

LOOK AT ANY RAILROAD MAP TO DISCOVER the peculiar advantages of this new and most direct Eastern Route. No weary and sleepless nights, in cold and cheerless cars, stuck fast in SNOW DRIFFS, by this route. The cars of this road are new, and of the most approved construction, and comfortably warmed.

This route leaves Cincinnati Eastward from the depot of the Little Miami Railroad, and passes through the southern portion of Ohio, between Cincinnati and Baltimore the distance is 353 miles, which does not vary one degree from

AN AIR LINE. THE RATES OF FARE ON THIS LINE Have been Reduced!

CINCINNATI TO BALTIMORE, \$14 50 CINCINNATI TO WASHINGTON, 15 50 CINCINNATI TO PHILADELPHIA, 17 50 CINCINNATI TO NEW YORK, 20 00

In consequence of the above reduction, some Roads refuse to sell our Tickets. Passengers from the East should therefore Purchase Tickets to Parkersburg Only, From the West to Cincinnati, Only, And they will in all cases SAVE \$1 50 On each ticket, as so below.

New Winter Arrangement Commences MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1857.

Three Daily Trains leave Depot of Little Miami Railroad, Front street, Cincinnati, as follows: First Train—Leaves A. M., Baltimore, Washington and Cincinnati Express, stopping only at the prominent stations on the line between Cincinnati, Baltimore & Washington. By this train passengers reach the Ohio river at 3 P. M. Have one hour for dinner on the superb steamboat John Hook, during which time they are transported across the Ohio to Parkersburg, Va. Leave there at 4:30 P. M., and continue on Express Train, arriving in Baltimore at 10:30 A. M., and in Washington at 11:30 A. M.

Passengers for Philadelphia and New York continue directly, without delay in Baltimore, if they desire to do so. Second Train at 10 A. M., Mail and Way Express, stopping at all principal stations with the United States Mail. This Train reaches Parkersburg at 9:45 P. M., where PASSENGERS REMAIN OVERNIGHT, in a new and first class Hotel, adjoining the Depot, resuming their journey at 8 A. M. next morning, and continuing on the United States Mail Train through to Baltimore, Washington and other Eastern cities.

Third Train at 3:30 P. M., for local travel to Chillicothe, Hillsboro' and all way stations between those points and Cincinnati. Through Tickets are for sale at all principal Railroad Ticket offices in the West. To secure all the advantages above enumerated, ask for Tickets via MARIETTA RAILROAD, and DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER.

If you cannot procure such Tickets, buy only to Cincinnati and there procure tickets by this route. You will always save money by this route.

Through Tickets, and all other information, can always be obtained at the office, No. 3, Burnett House, where FARRINGTON & COMPANY, Agents, reside, or at the regular Ticket Office, in the Little Miami Depot.

GEORGE BARNES, Superintendent. JOHN FOGGITT, General Ticket Agent. Dec. 15, 1857—1f.

Notice. I hereby give, that after the publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Patents, to secure for me a duplicate of Warrant, No. 78,625, act of 11th February, 1847, and 27th May, 1848, issued to George Martin, brother, and Evaline (his sister), and heirs at law of James J. Martin, dec'd, late a private in Captain Lillard's company, 1st Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, in the War with Mexico, the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office.

GEORGE MARTIN, EVALINE BUCKLEY. Dec. 15, 1857—1f.

Office City Council, FRANKFORT, December 1, 1857. For the City of Frankfort to serve for the annual election, to be held in the Court House in said city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that R. Gillespie and John Baltzell, as Judges, superintend the said election.

By order of the Board: G. W. GVIN, Mayor. Dec. 12, 1857—1f.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT. LOW PRESSURE. Regular U. S. Mail Packet between LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

TRIPLETT, Master, LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M. This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and is piloted by a careful and experienced man, well known to the community, who by attention to business hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

C. BASHAM, N. B. The Southern connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25 00. [Dec. 4, 1857—6m.]

TO THE PUBLIC. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

We would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—Agents for the WILLIAMANTINE LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD. This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coat's for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist, at WHEELER & WILSON'S, Office over T. Bradley & Co's Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

Sarah Wheeler, Philo L. Ives, Aug. 31, 1f. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]


TOWN LOTS FOR SALE. In the town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas, being a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indiana to San Antonio, via Yorktown; where said road crosses the main Cato, 22 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio, and where the Gonzales and San Antonio roads cross to Helena; also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes—(as surveyed).

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, water excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150 feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot; back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

Those who wish to commence business in a new town, or to double or triple their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, including the whole block upon which it stands. Emigrants will find this to be a healthy and fertile section of country as there is in almost any of the States. For further particulars call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Eclectic Post Office, Karnes county, Texas."

Nov.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.



OFFICE AT G. W. OWEN'S HARDWARE STORE,
G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, County, SS.,

I, a Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled, "*An act concerning the rights of stockholders in the Adams Express Company*," and numbered 76, declaring said companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles consigned to said carriers.

"The business of said company is conducted by nine managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows:

WM. B. DIXMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN H. SLOAN, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
GEORGE W. CARR, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
JOHN H. SPOONER, New York, N. Y.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN H. BRINLEY, New York, N. Y.

"The persons interested as *cestui que trust* are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.

and Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

And we, the subscribers, the names of whom are named above, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this 11th day of April, A. D. 1856.

WM. B. DINSMORE, [L. S.]	RYLES & KINLEY, [L. S.]
E. S. SNAPE,	" JAMES M. THOMPSON, [L. S.]
N. M. SPOCKMAKER,	" CLAFF SPOONER, [L. S.]
Geo. W. CARR,	" JOHN BINGHAM, [L. S.]
J. LIVINGSTON,	"

Witness my hand and seal of office this 11th day of April, A. D. 1856.

JOHN W. BARNES, Clerk of the County.

"I, **GEORGE W. OWEN**, of the County of **George W. Owen**, President of the **Adams Express Company**, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by me, is true, in accordance with the best of my knowledge and belief."
 "G. W. OWEN, Pres't"
 "CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
 State of **Pennsylvania**."
 "L.S." **State of Pennsylvania:**
 Do hereby remember and certify, that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1856, before me, (Th. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, to wit: **Th. McClure Hays**, a commissioner in the State of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such a take-acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded in the State of Kentucky, and who have been duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he is a Commissioner in the State of Kentucky."
 "In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid."
 "T. MCCLURE HAYS, Commissioner."
 "Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."
STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.
 I, **Alexander H. Kennick**, clerk of the Franklin County Court, do hereby certify, do testify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. OWEN is the owner of the same.
 In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name and

April 18, 1856—1f. A. H. KENNICK, P. P. & C.

**LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT
AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT
RAILROADS.**



Winter Arrangement for 1857-8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS
EXCEPTED.

On and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as
follows:
FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 7:25 o'clock a. m.,
stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington
at 12:15 p. m., connecting at Eminence with stages for
Knoxville; at Frankfort with stages for Lawrenceburg,
Salisbury, Hardinsville, Danville, and Versailles;
and Payne's with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington
with Covington and Lexington Railroad, for Paris, Fair-
fax, North and West, and with stages for

SECOND TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 3:30 o'clock, a. m., for Lexington, and stops at all stations west of LAGRANGE, and all stations east of LAGRANGE, and arrives at Lexington at 7:25 o'clock, a. m.; connecting at Emence by the Lexington and Nashville Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North, West and South.

SECOND TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 3:30 o'clock, a. m., for Lexington, and stops at all stations west of LAGRANGE, and all stations east of LAGRANGE, and arrives at Lexington at 7:25 o'clock, a. m.; connecting at Emence by the Lexington and Nashville Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North, West and South.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior towns of the State, and tickets from those places are


Omibus illi pass will be in waiting at either end of the line to convey passengers and their baggage.

✓ For any further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets, and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky Stage Company, opposite Phenix Hotel.

General Ticket Agent, LEXINGTON, KY., J. L. LEMAX,
General Ticket Agent, Louisville,
FRANK WEAVER,
Ticket Agent, Lexington,
SAMUEL GILL.

Nov 6, 1857. Supt. L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

**NEW ALBANY AND SALEM
RAILROAD.**



Short Line Route to the North & West

Through to Chicago in 15 hours.
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for
any part of
ILLINOIS MICHIGAN KANSAS INDIANA IOWA MISSOURI

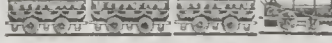
**FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER RAILROAD OR STEAM
BOAT ROUTE.**

Freight destined for places in any of the above States
forwarded with despatch and at low rates. J. Ark. Exp.
E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply to
"SHORT LINE" Railroad office 535, Main street, Louis-
ville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—Office. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

—CLIFF. KY. CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Covington, Ky., Oct. 30, 1857. }



IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R.

OPEN TO NICHOLASVILLE.

TWO Daily Trains each way (Sunday excepted).

THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 11:35 a. m., and arrives at Nicholasville at 12:33 p. m. Passengers by morning train from Louisville can make close connection with the train at Lexington and arrive at Nicholasville at 3:30 p. m. *Three hours in advance of the old Stage Line.*

THE COMMODION TRAIN leaves Lexington at 7:20 p. m., and arrives at Nicholasville at 8:15 p. m. Passengers by the afternoon train from Louisville can make close connection at Lexington with this train and arrive at Danville at 11 o'clock p. m. same evening, thus saving time and money.

C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

WE ARE RUNNING FIRST CLASS PASSENGER COACHES from Nicholasville to Danville in connection with the Louisville & Central Railroad, Nov. 6, 1857—3m. **MCCABEILL & HOSKINS.**

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS. BY THE Bottle or Draft—We have in store a full assortment of fine

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN.

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 cental; 50 barrels 2 year old in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**